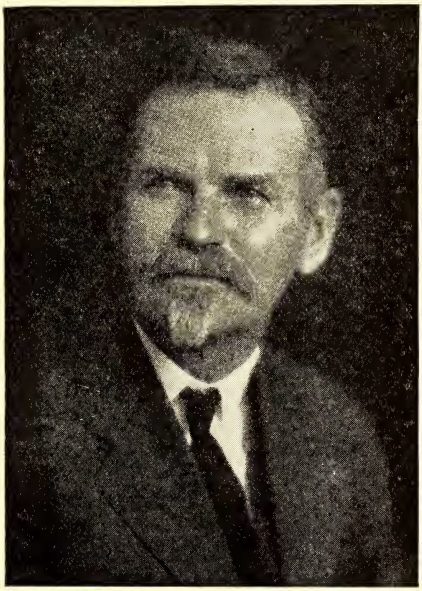
FRED M. REED

Fred M. Reed was born at Mansfield, Ohio, May 29, 1867, and died at Riverside, California, on June 15, 1939. He had lived at Riverside from 1890 until his death. By occupation Mr. Reed was an orange grower, but by avocation he was a botanist of uncommon ability. He is best known for his studies on the flora of Riverside and vicinity, but he extended his work into the adjacent Colorado and Mojave deserts. He was an industrious collector and exchanged material with S. B. Parish, Marcus E. Jones, and Dr. Philip A. Munz. He was very generous in donating specimens to the University of California herbarium.



Fred M. Reed
Photograph by courtesy of the "California Citrograph."

During the course of years, Mr. Reed had accumulated a valuable herbarium of his own and constructed a building on his ranch to house his collection and to afford him a place to work on his plants as he had opportunity.

In 1903 Mr. Reed was secretary of the Riverside Botanical Club. From a communication sent to one of the periodicals, we learn that this Club met monthly on the Friday evening nearest the full moon for the benefit of members from out of town. Later, when means of travel had improved, they did not set the dates of the meetings by the lunar phases.

Mr. Reed was frequently consulted by people in southern California who wished determinations of new or doubtful plants. Although his schooling in youth was very scanty, he acquired facility in the use of several modern languages and wrote uncommonly clear and beautiful English. He owned an orange grove and was a successful citrus grower. In addition to his active work in the management of the orange grove, he was president of the Monte Vista Citrus Association, which handled fruit for the growers in the cooperative California Citrus Growers' Association. He had a very fine taste in music and for many years sang in the choir of the First Congregational Church of Riverside. Mr. Reed was unmarried.

His ability as a botanist may be judged from the fact that when the late Professor Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, visited California a number of years ago, his first wish was to visit Riverside and meet Mr. Fred Reed, who was so well acquainted with the species of *Oenothera* which grew on the deserts of southern California.—H. S. Reed.

NOTES ON ORTHOCARPUS

David D. Keck

Orthocarpus faucibarbatus Gray, Pacif. Rail. Rep. 4: 121, 1856.

When I published a revision of *Orthocarpus* in 1927 (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 4th ser. 16: 517–571), I had had almost no field experience with *O. faucibarbatus*. I had found from herbarium material that the corolla was sometimes pale yellow, sometimes white, but suspected that the variation probably occurred at random. Field studies since have shown that corolla color is a clear mark of geographic subspecies. The yellow-flowered form appears to be confined to the valleys away from the immediate coast, and is found northward from San Francisco Bay to Mendocino County. The color of the flower cannot be determined in the type specimen, but it came from Corte Madera, Marin County, where only the yellow-flowered form is now found. That leaves the white-flowered form, which is confined to the coastal strip from southern Oregon to Monterey County, California, in need of a name.

Lower lip of corolla yellow; valleys of the North Coast Ranges, California ..... 1a. *O. faucibarbatus* subsp. *typicus*

Lower lip of corolla pure white, together with the tube often turning pinkish in age; immediate coast, southern Coos County, Oregon, to northern Monterey County, California ..... 1b. *O. faucibarbatus* subsp. *albidus*

1a. Orthocarpus faucibarbatus Gray subsp. **typicus** nom. nov.

O. faucibarbatus Gray, *loc. cit.*

O. erianthus var. *laevis* Gray, Syn. Fl. 2: 453. 1886.

1b. Orthocarpus faucibarbatus subsp. **albidus** subsp. nov. A subsp. *typico* differt corollae labio inferio albo dein roseo.

At the base of each free lobe of the lip of the corolla there is a greenish orange or greenish yellow spot.

Specimens from the following herbaria have been examined: Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum, Berlin-Dahlem, B; University of California, Berkeley, C; California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CAS; Carnegie Institution of Washington, Stanford University, CI; Universitetets Botaniske Museum,